



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 13, 1920.

THE STEEL TRUST
BRICKLAYERS LOCKED OUT
THE REAL FREEDOM LABOR PLATFORM
THE POSITION OF LABOR
WHEN WORKERS LEARN THEIR LESSON

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 235 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1646—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casket Makers No. 1035—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, California Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth St.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 35—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—173 Golden Gate ave.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoofers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Bldg.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 443 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—California Hall, Turk and Polk.
Teamsters No. 83—Meet Thursdays, 636 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday 8 p. m., Labor Temple, Peter McCarthy, 701 Park.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XIX.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, AUG. 13, 1920

No. 28

The Steel Trust

By Charles M. Kelley.

It is not surprising that the Steel Trust made such extraordinary efforts to prevent the publication of a report of a survey of the steel industry made by the Interchurch World Movement. The only surprising thing about the entire incident is that it failed in its efforts. Certainly a more damning arraignment of the high-handed, autocratic, un-American and inhuman methods of the Steel Trust or any other industry has not been printed in this country in many years.

The survey was undertaken during the steel strike last fall. It was made under the most difficult conditions. The officials of the Steel Trust placed every obstruction in the way of an orderly inquiry, and after it had been completed resorted to the methods of a house-breaker to prevent its publication. Agents were installed in the offices of the Interchurch World Movement under instructions to steal the report after emissaries had failed to buy it with cold cash. When all attempts at suppression had been thwarted, the Steel Trust and Big Business declared a blockade against the financial plans of the movement and it has been practically abandoned.

But it lived long enough to render a signal service to humanity. Its revelations must inevitably arouse public sentiment to the gravity of a situation that is leading directly to "unrestricted warfare," to use the words of the report. The President is urged to appoint a commission that will bring worker and employer together and prevent another serious interruption of industry.

The report is judicial in tone, comprehensive in scope and startling in its conclusion. It upholds the claims of the steel workers that they were striking against a continuation of intolerable conditions. It proves the hollowness and insincerity of the charge that bolshevism or syndicalism had anything to do with that effort to secure industrial justice. It censures governmental agencies for inaction, when they were not openly or covertly under the control of the Steel Trust. It is charged that the press and pulpit were used for base purposes, and denounces the system of espionage and "undercover" men and agents provocateur employed by Gary to suppress the legitimate rights of the toilers.

That the Steel Trust was entirely familiar with the findings of the investigators and the recommendations is evidenced by the desperate methods that were made to secure its suppression. They brand as false every allegation made by the trust during the strike, and for the first time the public realizes how badly it has been deceived by agencies that were under control of the steel people. The newspapers were principal offenders in that they entirely perverted the issues at stake and endeavored to inflame the public mind by parading a charge that it was revolutionary in its inception and purpose. The constant iteration of the falsehood unquestionably alienated a large section of the public, including union labor, and was responsible for the collapse of the strike.

It is noteworthy that on the eve of the publication of the report, President Gary, of the Steel Trust, suddenly went to Europe. There can be no question that there is a very direct relation between these events. While the newspapers continue to soft-pedal the report, the public cannot longer be kept in ignorance of the facts, and

Mr. Gary realized, better than many of his sycophantic organs, that he would be compelled to answer for the wrong that had been done under his direction or by his authority.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT GROWING.

Four new co-operative societies were opened by the Pacific Co-operative League during the month of July: Brea, California; Gallup and Albuquerque, New Mexico; and Seligman, Arizona. Preliminary plans have been made for the opening of the store at Eureka, Calif. The San Diego store, with over 500 members, will shortly open. The society at Berkeley has over \$7000 collected in loan capital and is making plans for its opening. The same is true of the store at San Rafael. Other stores that will shortly be operating branches of the League are Sparks, Nevada; Pasadena, Calif.; Elmhurst, Calif.; El Paso, Tex.; Big Spring, Tex.; Toyah, Tex.; Carriyosa, New Mexico; Prescott, Ariz.; Phoenix, Arizona.

Since March 23d about 2500 members have been signed up in the various Southwest societies, and over \$75,000 in loan capital collected. About three times this amount has been subscribed. The League branch at Tucson, after having been in existence for about eight months, is collecting additional loan capital at the rate of about \$1000 per month.

It is a noteworthy fact that, almost without exception, the stores affiliated with the Pacific Co-operative League are increasing their sales month by month as well as adding to their loan capital. The sales for February showed an increase over the previous month of \$1500; they were increased in March by \$12,000; in April by another \$16,000; in May by another \$19,000; in June by another \$17,000—making a total increase for the six months of about \$65,000.

SURPLUS OF LABOR.

The Central Labor Union of San Pedro, Calif., has advised Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that "thousands of men are coming into Southern California only to find no employment, high cost of living and no housing accommodations." The organization asks that the Federation give the widest publicity to "conditions existing at San Pedro and vicinity."

BARBERS' WAGE UPHELD.

The State Conciliation Board, acting as arbitrator, have reaffirmed a wage award that employing barbers of Portland asked them to review. The award raises rates to \$28 a week. Where journeymen's receipts are in excess of \$40 a week they shall be paid 60 per cent of same.

METAL POLISHERS.

Metal Polishers and Platers' Union, No. 128, has elected L. Meake and Joseph Carroll delegates to the Labor Council for the ensuing term.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the week just closed: J. J. Gipert and Harry W. Steele of the marine cooks, Alfred W. Wright of the teamsters, David J. Byrnes of the watchmen, Albert Pohlmeier of the garment workers, Dennis Hayes of the hod-carriers and Daniel Mahoney of the janitors.

BRICKLAYERS LOCKED OUT.

All members of the Bricklayers' Union of San Francisco are idle and building construction is at a standstill as the result of a lockout declared last Tuesday night by the Master Masons' Association with the approval of the Builders' Exchange.

The trouble arose over the request of the Bricklayers' Union that a union inspector be employed to supervise the construction of the two Carnegie Library buildings being erected.

This request was based on the rules of the Bricklayers' Union, that a union inspector must be employed on all public work. The Master Masons' Association took the position that the Carnegie Library buildings are being erected by private funds and the buildings will not become public property until completed and turned over to the city.

The Bricklayers' Union asserted that the position taken by the contractors was a "subterfuge" and insisted that the rules of the union be complied with and a union inspector be placed on each job.

When the contractors flatly refused to meet the request of the union, the Bricklayers' Union then offered to submit the matter to arbitration, the men to remain at work pending the result of Arbitration proceedings.

The arbitration offer was rejected by the contractors, who paid off all journeymen bricklayers Tuesday night and informed them that their services were no longer required.

STIRS LOW WAGE FOLKS.

No recent statement by President Gompers has caused such comment as his declaration that the trade-union movement will resist wage reductions. This policy is not favored by those who are advising labor to "produce more" and who are now reminded by President Gompers that increased production is not possible while the American Woolen Company, the Pennsylvania Railroad and other concerns are laying off workers by the thousands.

"At all hazards we will resist wage reductions," said President Gompers. "There is no excuse and much less a reason for reduction of wages. Even yet we have ground to cover before we restore to all the purchasing power of 1913."

These declarations are especially distasteful to those editors who have written ponderous essays on "labor's inflated wage scales," and on high prices because labor is a slacker. The toy balloon of these editors has been pricked.

"The Nation needs production," said President Gompers. "Employers have called for production too frequently as a means of driving the workers to unpaid efforts, and in order to cast a reflection upon their efforts and their honesty and integrity. There is no trouble with the efficiency of the workers. There is too infrequently an equal efficiency and integrity and intelligence in the management of industry. The action of corporations that today lay off thousands of men is nothing less than a tremendous indictment of management and a heinous offense against a people in need of every possible ounce of production."

Don't scab on the A. F. of L. at the ballot box. There must be solidarity of labor at the ballot box, or all labor will lose the election and have another reactionary Congress on its hands.

THE REAL FREEDOM PARTY PLATFORM

The Party Organized to Abolish Privilege.

By John E. Bennett.

(Continued)

The Development of Business is Made a Blight to Society by the Protective System in its Operation of Causing Initiative to Suppress Initiative, Following the Exhaustion of Free Land.

In causing new industry to close in upon and extinguish existing industry in its process of producing general famine, the Protective System, after the exhaustion of free land, puts a damper upon the energies of business men in the development of their enterprises. It does this not only by trying to strip such men of their capital, which is to them tools, through the increase of local taxation, licenses, excess profits, income and other taxes, which only the largest among them may, with any degree of success, shunt off upon the consumer through raising prices to increase dividends, but it employs the force of the State to suppress them through converting them into criminals. For the Protective System is adjusted to make the acts of one man doing things for the benefit of all a harm to others, and a harm to so many that in view of the widespread injury, laws are passed to curb or quell the doer, limiting the good he may perform in order that intolerable evil may not result. Thus we have seen that an immigrant coming into the

country to work is made an evil to workmen in the country, wherefore he must be kept out. That one set of producers are sought to be driven away through the force of the State, because their production lowers prices and so impoverishes another group of producers; and so on through the whole vast category of beneficial acts; the performance of such acts during the Crisis Stage of the Protective System brings upon their doers, or would-be-doers, proscription or suppression.

So men of industry developing their businesses are brought to a halt because their businesses have by reason of such development, become public nuisances. A man starting with a retail butcher shop, where he does his own killing and his own selling, and building up his business by extending his sales, adding thereto man after man, machine after machine, plant after plant, buying into this and that concern and using the directors of one to advance another, employing in his affairs only the natural acts and methods fitting to the several matters that come before him as he proceeds, committing no fraud, doing no violence to anyone, will, under the Protective System, deliver himself straightway into jail upon the ground that he is a public menace, a violator of statutes passed to suppress him; and he will be thus punished for the mere reason that he has developed his business to embrace over fifty-three per cent of the sales in his line in the country, and he has become what the Sherman act, under the Supreme Court ruling, defines as a monopolist.

This is the basis of all those prosecutions of business organizations with which the reports of the Supreme Court are beginning to teem, such as the cases of the Harvester Trust, the Tobacco Trust, the Steel Corporation, the Standard Oil, the Shoe Machinery, the Chicago Packers, and so on. All of these proceedings were brought by the Government to punish owners and to disrupt and dissolve establishments which had been built up with infinite skill, patience, cost and exertion by men who should have been proud of their edifices; yet who when they had such enterprises expanded into magnificent proportions, found that by reason of their very magnitude they stood as objects of public peril and harm, exhaling an effluvia and spreading a shadow baleful as the upas, a poison to all within their reach; doing a measure of good to some, but good so adulterated with evil that the several creations become proper subjects for criminal statutes.

Men in Business Must Avail Themselves of All Opportunities Which Their Conditions Present.

Men in business must, in furtherance of their operations, do all things and take all advantages which the laws allow. It is true there does exist in business a realm of convention, where without the existence of law certain classes of transactions are shunned as "shady" because of their moral obliquity. Every business man likes his business to be "clean," and given plenty to do at good profits, each would conduct it in such manner. But the pressure in business which engenders cut-throat competition, which yearly pushes tens of thousands into bankruptcy and distributes a stress throughout the entire business domain, tends to strip convention of its restraint, and institute a spirit of ruthlessness in all transactions. Thus the favorite way of large capital in making its deals is first to get its seller into debt. The selected prey, long before the deal is suggested, is carefully and elaborately circumvented with the object of "bringing him to the counter." The big concern does not make to its victim overtures to buy, but it puts him in a position where he makes to them overtures to sell; and they pay him a price based not upon the value of his property, but upon his inability to proceed in conducting it. To effect this end the large antagonist will undersell him in his field, even though such sales be



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at a loss, and to make them price must be advanced in a part of its territory where it has no competition. The influence of the big one with the local banks is used against him, and the stock market is so affected that his securities become unsalable. Where the field of his raw material is narrow, he is bid up on his contracts, and he sometimes finds that he is buying at high prices from his enemy who controls the sales through an interlocking directorate, or other community interest. The end of it all is that the big one acquires control of the field of sales of the product; and so controlling proceeds to impose upon the public that which is called in economics a "monopoly price"—being a price fixed not upon the offerings of a competitor, but upon a consumption sufficiently large to keep the plant of the seller operating to such extent as it desires. Under this arrangement if consumption lowers, and sales therefore decline, price may be slackened a bit to increase consumption, whereupon we have reports that "prices are falling"; or, preferably, output is shortened until scarcity raises prices to "the normal."

The Folly of the "Fifty-three Per Cent Rule."

This one-concern control, pressing out of participation in industry all and sundry in behalf of a single group, as well as making the sense of desire—often of rapacity—of the surviving group the determiner of price, is looked upon as harmful to the public interest, and efforts have been made by the Government to oppose it. These efforts stand expressed in the Sherman, Clayton, and other acts of Congress, and the decisions of the Supreme Court upon them which limits the share of the field to one concern to fifty-three per cent; the hypothesis being that the remaining forty-seven per cent of the sales will be in the hands of competitors. Experience has shown the mistake of such assumption. The question is not what share of steel sales does the Steel Corporation supply, but what share does the owners of the controlling interest in the Steel Corporation serve? This controlling interest of the Steel Corporation is not a majority of its corporate stock; it is a minority, sometimes a small minority thereof. In the Standard Oil it has been found that twenty-five per cent of the outstanding shares is sufficient to vest control of the company in the Rockefellers. The condition is analogous to the margin of deposits held by a bank. A bank does not keep on hand dollar for dollar of its depositors to pay their checks. Fifteen per cent of deposits is an amount sufficient to meet checks, and where twenty per cent of deposits is carried in cash by the bank it is well in funds. So that with the voting at the stockholders' meeting, where the stock is widely distributed; twenty-five per cent in one holding, or one community holding, is sufficient to elect a majority of the board of directors. Hence if John Smith owns twenty-five per cent of the stock of the Steel Corporation, there is no law which will prevent him, an individual, from owning twenty-five per cent of the stock of the Bethlehem Company. And if there was such a law it would be an easy matter for the ownership of the certificate to be vested in Smith's wife, or son, or daughter. This to a large extent in fact exists, and we have industry passing from the control even of corporations into that of families; and a return of the great families of the past, who dominated society through ownership of practically all the property. For thus controlling both the Steel Corporation and its assumed competitor, it is not to be supposed that Smith's directors in one company will adjust the price of steel in conflict with the interests of the other company. The Supreme Court idea of "reasonable" share of the market by one concern as insuring competition, is therefore futile.

Nevertheless, all the acts of the big concern, short of falsehood or fraud, whereby it procures advantage over its competitor, are the right of

the big one, and it might even be improper for the big one, under the special circumstances presented, not to do them. Every man in business must push to his own advantage against everyone else. He must needs do so, for if he does not his competitor doing so, he may be bested to the length of maintaining himself in business. Society should not be harmed by this, for thereby a competitor is continued and competition tends to both better and cheaper goods. One has therefore a full right to sell cheaper than his competitor; he has a full right not to lend money to his competitor, or otherwise strengthen him, and to use his influence with others to withhold them from doing so. He has a full right to go in ahead of his competitor and buy up supplies for the purpose of increasing the cost of them to his competitor. He has a perfect right to say to one: "If you buy from him you cannot buy from me," and thus withdrawing from such person offer of sale to refuse to sell to him. He can do all these things and more, if he wills to do so, and, where the conduct is such as to evoke reproof, the only remedy the opposed properly has is in the region of convention. Such practices, if publicly known, might arouse sympathy with the assailed, and turn purchases to him which otherwise would go to the assailant.

(To be continued. Copyrighted 1920 by Emma J. Bennett.)

WASTE OF WATER.

Writing in the Journal of the American Water Works Association, George A. Elliott, chief engineer of the Spring Valley Water Company, reviews some interesting facts concerning a campaign to reduce water waste in San Francisco.

"In 1913," states Mr. Elliott, "there were 63,016 services in actual use, of which 43,444 domestic supply services were on a flat rate basis, and 19,572 devoted to business, industrial and hotel uses were metered. The water rate ordinance, passed annually by the legislative board of the city, prohibited metering domestic consumers except in extreme cases of wilful waste. Under these conditions, practically the only method that could be used for the restriction of waste was house-to-house inspection for leaks. This plan was followed out and considering the fact that only out and out leaks could be controlled and not thoughtless and deliberate waste in the use of water, the results were surprisingly good.

"A total of 43,444 premises inspected revealed that 25,419, or 58.6 per cent had leaky plumbing. Up to the end of the year when work was discontinued, repairs had been made in 23,372 cases, amounting to 92 per cent of the total number of leaks."

These facts prove the general experience of water works officials, namely, that householders are always willing to make repairs in faulty plumbing when leaks are called to their attention. In a completely metered system such as San Francisco has now, leaky fixtures mean abnormally large water bills; but even under flat rates the majority of consumers dislike waste simply because it is waste, and are willing to make repairs when they are shown the way.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

At the regular meeting held on Tuesday evening, August 3, 1920, the following-named members were elected as delegates to the fourth annual convention of Federal Employees, which convenes in St. Louis, Mo., September 6, 1920: Alfred Berryessa, L. W. Harless, C. N. Jansen, J. P. Thompson, Olivia F. Ritter; alternates, L. C. Bonds, C. F. Hutchinson, J. F. Whelan, W. J. Varnes, J. K. Johansen.

We also had the pleasure of having Congressman John I. Nolan address the members at this meeting, who gave a very interesting and instructive talk on the doings of the last Congress and also on organization.

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AUTOMOBILE CLASSES.

Why the automobile runs and how to make it run again when "engine trouble" has halted its energies, are to be explained in a series of lectures which the Extension Division of the University of California will start at the Polytechnic High School, First avenue and Frederick street, on Tuesday evening, August 17, at 8:15. The class will meet on Tuesday and Friday evenings of the week under the direction of E. S. Carniglia, director of industrial arts for the San Francisco school district.

These lectures for men and women will be given in the work shop at the Polytechnic and an automobile with stripped chassis will be operated to demonstrate the mechanism of the machine.

In addition to this course University Extension conducts shop work classes in which the students get into overalls and overhaul automobiles under the supervision of the instructor.

Registrations for these automobile courses are now being received at the San Francisco office of the University Extension, 140 Kearny street.

SALESMANSHIP CLASSES.

Salesmanship, the most popular subject taught by the Extension Division of the University of California, will be presented in a series of lectures which start Thursday evening, August 19, 7:30, at room 237 Merchants' Exchange Building. James Lynch, business man of San Francisco and former president of the Rotary Club, will resume the lectures which he has given for a number of years.

Registrations for the course are now being received by the San Francisco office of the University Extension Division, 140 Kearny street.

In this course Mr. Lynch, who has had successful experience as a salesman and business executive, will discuss the value of argument and suggestion in making the sale; different types of customers; careful analysis of the different steps of a sale; training to develop qualities of salesmanship; the relation of art to salesmanship, particularly with regard to store fixtures, signs and window trimming; securing prospective customers and keeping old ones; settling complaints and collecting accounts.

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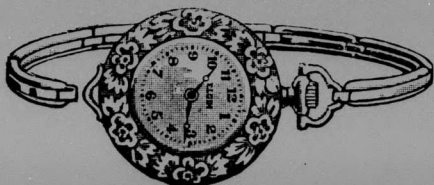
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JUCIEST RAILROAD PLUM.

The Esch-Cummins railroad law has struck its stride and the railroads have been handed the juiciest plum in their history in the form of a rate increase of a billion and half dollars.

It is estimated that when the charge reaches the ultimate consumer \$1 a week will be added to the living costs of every American family.

The railroads were awarded this \$1,500,000,000 increase by the Interstate Commerce Commission to meet a wage increase of \$600,000,000, the remaining \$900,000,000 to be used for 6 per cent interest to the railroads. The railroads are guaranteed this 6 per cent interest for two years, with a free hand on the manner in which they spend their income. At the end of two years the guarantee expires, but the roads will be assured a "fair" rate by the Interstate Commerce Commission. If that body sees fit, it can then give rates another boost.

The Commission based its billion and a half

award on an estimated total railroad valuation of \$18,000,000,000. To this estimate Messrs. Eastman and Woolley non-concurred. They showed that the Commission has been investigating railroad valuation for several years, and to date the value of only 15 per cent of the total mileage of the country has been ascertained. They refused to establish a figure that practically validates watered stock and which is far in excess of the railroads' total market value, and permits the railroads to use the \$18,000,000,000 standard in future dealings with the government.

The two commissioners intimated a regret that federal control of railroads, "in a time of unsettlement and unrest," has ended. They said a unified control would be more effective than many separate companies and that needed facilities could be more easily secured by public capital.

This reference to the value of government control was distasteful to Commissioner McChord,

A. J. WALLACE

Candidate for Republican Nomination to the United States Senate



lives in Los Angeles. He has been in early manhood a farmer on a North Dakota homestead, later a teacher, then a merchant; and has been instrumental in developing the resources of Southern California.

His first public office was as a member of the City Council of Los Angeles. He became chairman of the Finance Committee and by his skillful administration turned a huge deficit into a

splendid surplus, giving to city affairs the same attention that he gave to his own private affairs.

In 1910 he was the running mate of Hiram Johnson in the first Progressive campaign, and for four years served with distinction as Lieutenant-Governor of this state.

Wallace's Position

He wants you to know who he is and for what he stands in public life.

First, he is a Progressive. In a general way that means that he is more interested in men, women and children than in property. In detail it means that he is in favor of every movement, legislative and social

For the abolition of child labor and the fullest possible development and education of all children.

For the release of workers from every species of economic slavery, or the fear of it.

For one day's rest in seven and the reduction of a day's work gradually and reasonably to the lowest practicable point, that there may be leisure for the highest enjoyment of human life.

For a living wage as a minimum in each industry and for the highest wage that each industry can afford.

For the right of collective bargaining, each side through its chosen representatives.

And for all the other social advances which will make for the most equitable division of the benefits as well as the obligations of daily life.

He includes in these social advances the Prohibition of the liquor traffic. "I stand foursquare for the 18th Amendment and against any weakening of the Volstead Enforcement Act," Wallace says.

Wallace is not an eleventh hour convert to these doctrines. Long before he had any idea of seeking any public office these were the lines upon which he governed his own life and business.

who replied that Congress "for the time being has settled the question," and that the suggestions made should not be injected "to further complicate the extremely delicate and vital situation."

During the agitation for a return of the railroads organized labor urged that the roads be not returned until a test of government control could be had under normal conditions.

This plan was rejected and the roads were returned last March. Because of differences between the two branches of Congress over the Senate Cummins bill and the House Esch bill the act was rewritten by conferees representing both branches. As usual, these conferees worked behind closed doors. They made their report public 48 hours before the House voted and it was stated on the floor of that body that there was not a member of the House, outside of the conferees, who understood the bill, and that it was a physical impossibility to become acquainted with its contents in that time.

PRODUCERS COME FIRST.

"In the interest of national health we must act upon the faith that persons who produce our goods are more important than the goods," is one portion of a statement on the necessity for recreation, issued by the United States Bureau of Education. The statement relates primarily to conditions on the farms, but many of the observations are of a general character.

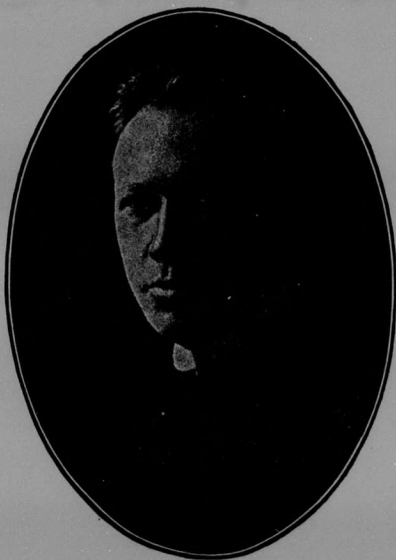
"It is the neglected elements of a civilization that always wreck it," it is declared. "Any population or element of a population in which the suppressed desires exceed the normal expressions is dangerous. And play is one of the fundamental human desires or instincts."

NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Boilermakers' Union, No. 6, the largest union in San Francisco, has removed its headquarters from Sixteenth and Mission streets to 2925 Sixteenth street, just opposite the San Francisco Labor Temple.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

FOR
JUDGE SUPERIOR COURT



Jeremiah V. COFFEY

BUTCHERS No. 115.

Journeyman Butchers' Union No. 115 has adopted a new wage scale and working agreement providing for a weekly wage of \$45 on and

after September 8, 1920. The present wage is \$38 per week. No change in hours or working conditions is called for in the agreement, which will be presented to employers at once.

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Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

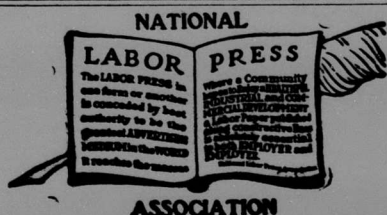


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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 13, 1920.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work. Is this not a union principle worth practicing? Be consistent. Do the thing you know you ought to do. Demand the label always.

Last week M. J. McGuire, business agent of the local Boilermakers' Union, visited San Quentin Penitentiary and was shown throughout the institution. What he saw has so impressed him that he now has a proposal concerning first offenders that is well worthy of a trial. He proposes that judges in such cases postpone their decision for a week and direct the convicted person to visit the penal institution and observe conditions there, bringing back a statement from the warden certifying that they have been shown through the place, each detail being brought to their attention. McGuire believes if this were done many of the first offenders could be admitted to probation with great benefit to themselves and to society as a whole. Our Superior Judges should give the idea a test because no harm can result from such a trial and great good may come from it.

That the people of the United States are in favor of the League of Nations has been conclusively demonstrated at every election held in this country since the document was submitted to the Senate. The latest demonstrations of this fact come from the States of Oklahoma and Missouri. Senator Gore, who opposed the covenant in the Senate, has been defeated for renomination by Congressman Ferris by about two to one, and in the State of Missouri, Breckenridge Long, supporter of the League, has beaten Senator Reed's candidate, Senator Spencer, by an overwhelming vote. Present indications point to the probability that the new Senate will have more than the necessary two-thirds required for ratification of the Peace Treaty. If there has ever been any honest doubt as to where the people stand on the League of Nations issue that doubt has been removed by the fact that in every election where the League has been made the issue the pro-League candidate has won.

The Position of Labor

An entire editorial page of Collier's Weekly, in the issue of July 31, 1920, is devoted to an argument based upon this expression of a trade union official:

"Every strike has been settled by men sitting around a table. Why not make this settlement before the strike begins?"

This proposition, as well as all the other schemes suggested and presented from time to time for the adjustment of industrial disputes or the maintaining of industrial peace, drive the thoughts of the trade unionist who has had years of experience back into the past, and not a very distant past either, covering only about twenty-five years. Then labor was weak, organizations few and membership in them limited and very secret. Men were afraid to let not only employers know that they were trade unionists but the fact must be hidden even from their neighbors and many of their fellow workers, because it was not a popular position to occupy. The argument was frequently heard in those days, even by well intentioned gentlemen, that labor organizations were institutions that constantly created trouble and discord and that the workers would be much better off living in peace and harmony with their employers. The means by which the peace and harmony they talked about was maintained never entered the minds of the peace lovers. The idea that the employer had been absolute master of the situation and the employee an obedient slave never occurred to them. There never can be a fight so long as one man is master and the other a slave, and that was the basis of industrial peace in the years gone by. Now that labor has become intelligent enough to appreciate the efficacy of organization and has built up powerful unions capable of enforcing the just demands of the toilers in the industrial world, employers and the public generally are willing to admit that there are two sides to the industrial problem and that the worker is entitled to a voice in the fixing of wages and conditions of employment. But we must not lose sight of the fact that this change in affairs is not due to any disposition on the part of the employer to be more fair and reasonable than in the past. It is not the result of a charitable or merciful disposition on the part of the captains of industry. It is due solely and entirely to the fact that the workers have so perfected their organizations that they are in a position to enforce their demands or severely punish the employer who fails to treat fairly with them. Were the workers without their organizations today there would be no anxiety on the part of either the employer or the public for the discovery of some means of maintaining industrial peace. Necessity, not a desire to do justice, prompts them in their search.

In calling attention to these outstanding facts it is not the intention to persuade the workers that industrial peace is not desirable, but rather to point to the absolute necessity of maintaining organizations powerful enough to command the serious attention and the respect of everybody. The workers know that strikes are expensive, that they bring great hardships at times upon the toilers and their families and that a better, saner means of adjusting differences ought to be discovered by intelligent people. There can be no question about the workers being in full possession of this knowledge and that they are as anxious as the employer or the public to find some other way out, but no reasonable human being will expect them, because of their desire for peace, to throw away, or allow others to take away from them, the great instrument which has enabled them to climb to the position of influence they occupy today and stand hopelessly helpless before the minions of greed. Such a course would be sheer insanity, and no one who has the interest of humanity as a whole at heart or who deserves to be catalogued in the list of wise counselors would advocate such procedure. It must, therefore, be understood that while the organized workers are willing to do everything within reason to bring about peace and concord in the industrial world they cannot consent to the relinquishing of the right to strike, because without that right they would be at the mercy of those who are not willing to deal fairly with them. If some plan can be evolved for bringing employer and employee together in conference so that differences can be adjusted upon the basis of reason and justice, it will find a hearty welcome on the part of organized labor, but it must be in fact a just arrangement and not a sham affair calculated to benefit either the employer or the public to the unjust detriment of the worker.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The Republicans have been expressing the wish that Governor Cox would make the League of Nations the paramount issue of the campaign, and in his acceptance speech he accommodated them willingly. It is to be hoped that there will now be no attempt to evade the issue and that the election will be determined with that question the main factor. That is the only way that the desires of the people in this connection can be ascertained, and it is most desirable that the question be settled not by self-serving individuals but by the people of the Nation as a whole. The contestants are now off and will reach the finish on November 2d.

The Labor Council last Friday night unanimously indorsed a charter amendment covering the school system of this city which will bring about greater efficiency and wipe out the dual authority which has for many years been a most harmful thing in our educational affairs. The amendment proposes to make the Superintendent of Schools the executive officer of the Board of Education and responsible for the results produced under his direction. It also provides that the Superintendent of Schools must be an expert educator. The amendment if approved by the people at the November election will mean a long step forward and place San Francisco among the leading cities of the country educationally.

It is well known that certain men in the legislative bodies in State and Nation have been steadfast friends of labor. They have voted at all times and under all circumstances for what labor has asked. By all fairness, they should be returned to office, where they may continue to serve. On the other hand, there are others who have been opposed to labor and its causes. By all fairness, they should be rejected and men elected in their places who will best serve labor. To this end the non-partisan campaign committee has made an exhaustive study of the records of these men, and spread the results where they may be read by all, and especially of the men who comprise the laboring element.

The American Federation of Teachers is a union duly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. At a meeting of this organization in New York City, Professor John Dewey, of Columbia University, is reported by The American Teacher to have given an address that clearly outlines the proper attitude of the teacher toward organized labor. In closing his address Professor Dewey made the following observation: "There is one other thing I want to say. Why is it that teachers—who have not had to live by the labor of their hands and suffered the privations and difficulties of many of the members of the trades unions—have found it necessary in the time of need and extremity to turn for active support, not to manufacturers' associations and bankers' associations and lawyers' associations, and the so-called respectable elements of the community, but have had to turn to those bodies of organized labor? I think that this is cause for shame and humiliation on the part of the so-called respectable classes; but, I think on the other hand, it is a source of pride and self-respect for the members of these labor unions and is a reason why every teacher should feel proud to be affiliated with labor unions."

WIT AT RANDOM

"You shouldn't say this young couple 'committed' matrimony."

"Why not?"

"It isn't good taste. You talk as if they had done something wrong."

"They have. When a young man who isn't earning over \$25 a week marries a girl who can't boil water and thinks that when she charges a hat to father it never has to be paid for, in my opinion they have committed matrimony."

A city youngster was paying his first visit to his uncle's farm. Among the animals on the place was a rather small colt. As the boy stood gazing at the little creature his uncle said: "Well, what do you think of him, Johnny?"

"Why—why, he's all right," said Johnny, "but where's his rockers?"—Cleveland News.

A proud young father telegraphed the news of his happiness to his brother in these words: "A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome."

The brother, however, failed to see the point and wired back: "I have no nephew. The young man is an imposter."—Boston Transcript.

In a small town not long ago, after a fire, some children held a fair. The sum realized they sent to the pastor of the church. Their letter read: "This \$30 was raised by a fair, and we are sending it to you. Please give it to the fire sufferers."

"P. S.—We hope the suffering is not all over."—Everybody's Magazine.

Just before the St. Mihiel show the Germans blew up an ammunition-dump near a company of Yanks. It was reported that there was a large quantity of gas-shells in the dump, and as soon as the explosions began the Americans immediately made themselves scarce with great rapidity.

When the danger had passed all started drifting back with the exception of one man who did not appear till the next day.

"Well, where you been?" demanded the top kick, eyeing him coldly.

"Sergeant," replied the other earnestly, "I don't know where I been, but I give you my word I been all day gettin' back."—The American Legion Weekly.

"Hi there, sir!" shouted a Florida landlord to a departing guest who was rushing for the train, "you've dropped your pocketbook."

"All right," shouted back the guest without stopping. "I've no further use for it."—Boston Transcript.

"You are charged with selling adulterated milk," said the judge.

"Your Honor, I plead not guilty."

"But the testimony shows that it is 25 per cent water."

"Then it must be high-grade milk," returned the plaintiff. "If your Honor will look up the word 'milk' in your dictionary you will find that it contains from 80 to 90 per cent water. I should have sold it for cream!"—Success Magazine.

"Hiram," said Mrs. Corntassel, "what band-wagon are you going to ride on?"

"Mehitable," was the reply, "I know how I am goin' to vote, but I won't be flourishin' on any band-wagon. I am not sufficiently prominent to have a seat and be examined by the admirin' populace. I'm only one of the fellers that are supposed to be proud and happy if they are invited to climb down every now and then and crank up the car."—Washington Star.

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN WORKERS L'ARN THEIR LESSON.

When you've worked an' toiled an' sweated
Fer forty year, an' more,
An' the wolf is still a-howlin'
An' scratchin' at yer door;
An' yuh find that Old Prosperity's
Arrivin' purty late:
Don't it kind o' start yuh thinkin'
Thet yuh should co-operate?

When yer boy's jest right fer college
An' yer girl fer boardin' school;
An' yuh find you're short of savin's
As is ginerly the rule
An' yuh feel thet you've been handed
Sich a nasty jolt by Fate;
Don't yuh wish thet you'd l'arned sooner
How yuh could co-operate?

Some'll say it isn't proper
Fer workin' folks to live,
With their left hands out a-graspin'
What their right hands hev to give;
But "Big Business" knows ez I do,
Thet there's truth in what I state;
"When the workers l'arn their lesson
They will all co-operate."
—W. H. Stober, Spokane, Wash.

OPEN AIR CLASSES.

The Michel Angelo and Buena Vista Open Window Rooms have resumed work with the registration of fifty children. Nearly all children from last year's class were dismissed and are able to resume regular school work.

The new pupils of the Open Window Rooms have been chosen from a waiting list of children that need special attention. These youngsters will be given a chance to study and rest in the open air during the entire day. Special teachers have been assigned to teach them. They are given only such work as they can do without retarding their physical progress. As soon as a child is sufficiently improved he is transferred to the regular school.

The Board of Education has fitted up shower baths in these two schools.

The San Francisco Tuberculosis Association furnishes hot lunches for these children. If a child is ill the Association nurse visits his home.

Any child not strong enough to continue work in the school is sent by the Association to "Hill Farm" to recuperate.

THE PROFIT SYSTEM.

The following figures are condensed from a report showing the amount received by the farmers for certain foodstuffs as compared with the amount paid by the consumer. The farmer paid the freight.

Article	Farmers Received	Consumer Paid
Eggs	\$17,000,000	\$28,000,000
Milk	23,000,000	49,000,000
Potatoes	8,000,000	80,000,000
Cabbage	1,825,000	9,125,000
Onions	1,000,000	8,000,000

The people who get this money in between the producer and the consumer are our "best citizens." Their influence controls the Government. You advocate a change of the economic system at your peril. Profiteering wins—so far.

PUBLIC HEARING.

The law and legislative committee of the San Francisco Labor Council will hold a public hearing on ways and means for extending the Municipal Street Railway system, on Thursday evening, August 19th, in the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. All interested are invited to attend.

UNION MUSIC.

Some time ago the Musicians' Union complained of the action of Ignatian Council No. 35 of the Young Men's Institute in employing non-union musicians for its entertainment given at a well-known hotel. The agitation caused some little excitement; many of the members declared that there was no desire to antagonize the unions and assurances were given that only union musicians would be employed hereafter. It is a pleasure to announce that Ignatian Council of the Y. M. I., acting conjointly with Dolores Institute of the Y. L. I., gave a dance on Thursday night at the Knights of Columbus Hall, for which union musicians were employed, and general satisfaction was expressed by everybody concerned. The Musicians' Union appreciates the fulfillment of the promises and is satisfied that hereafter Ignatian Council can be depended upon to employ union musicians on all occasions when music is required.

The employees of the California Packing Corporation of 101 California street gave a dance recently, with non-union music, at the California Club Hall on Clay street, near Van Ness. Several of the members stood outside of the hall and denounced the action of the committee in employing "scab" musicians. One expressed himself about it as follows: "The people on our committee are the same as many others who work for a living, try to improve themselves and better their conditions, and 'praise' the unions for what they do for the wage workers, but when we become the employers we hire 'scabs' and try to get everything on a cheap-labor basis." And those are the people who are looking for shorter hours and better wages.

TWO PUBLIC SAFETY HEARINGS.

The California Industrial Accident Commission announces three public safety hearings to consider proposed changes in the mine safety orders and the boiler safety orders.

Those interested in the mining industry are invited to attend the public hearing to consider the mine safety orders, in the office of the Commission, 525 Market street, San Francisco, on Tuesday, August 17, 1920, at 10 a. m. Among the changes suggested by the committee of employers and employees, and the Commission's mining engineers, are requirements that each mine employing more than 50 men underground on one shift shall have five oxygen mine rescue apparatus! that mine maps be filed when a mine is abandoned; that weekly shaft inspection reports shall be made; that dangerous gas is to be reported; that revised mine bell signals be followed.

The tentative boiler safety orders will be presented at two public hearings, the first at the Commission's headquarters, 525 Market street, San Francisco, on Thursday, August 19, 1920, at 10 a. m., and the second in Room 405, Union League Building, Los Angeles, on Tuesday, August 24, 1920, at 10 a. m. It is proposed to adopt new rules for the finding of safe pressures on cylindrical fire boxes and vertical fire tube boilers. The factors of safety for second-hand boilers will be considered. The revision proposes to adopt the 1918 edition of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' uniform boiler code for new installations.

Copies of the tentative mine safety orders and tentative boiler safety orders are available at the Commission's offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

MAY RE-AFFILIATE.

As a special order of business at its meeting next Monday evening, the Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco will consider the advisability of re-affiliating with the Anti-Japanese Laundry League, from which it withdrew several months ago.

OPPOSE CIGAR MAKERS.

The Board of Trade and Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs declare for the non-union shop and have joined hands with cigar manufacturers to crush organized cigar makers in Tampa, Fla.

The cigar makers reply that they did not expect the Board of Trade "to be on our side, but it has surprised us to see that they urge the workers of the cigar industry of this city to return to work, overlooking the fact that the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Tampa has announced a reduction in the scale of wages and an increase in the hours of labor of the workers in the cigar industry."

The cigar makers were virtually locked out several weeks ago, when 200 committee men were simultaneously discharged in the various factories. More than 13,000 men and women workers answered this attack on trade unionism by suspending work.

NEW WAGE SCALE.

The proposed wage scale and working agreement of the Sausage Makers' Union of San Francisco, providing for a wage increase of \$12 per week on and after September 8, 1920, has been submitted to the Labor Council for approval. The sausage makers are now receiving \$38 per week. They ask for a weekly wage of \$50.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolutions submitted by the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, extending congratulations to Police Judge J. J. Sullivan for the "splendid and unqualified vindication of the honest, fearless, loyal and patriotic service of Judge Sullivan," were concurred in by the San Francisco Labor Council at its last meeting.

When trade unionists demand the union label they help put other trade unionists to work.

Phone Market 3099

LOUIS MILLER

(President, Shipfitters' Local Union No. 9)

Hat Shop

A New, Up-to-Date Stock

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Near Mission St.

San Francisco

Dr. Andrew N. Logie Dr. Clarence A. Kline
We specialize on Continuous Vision and Kryptek GlassesOPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS
Affiliated with California Hospital Association
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
2048 MISSION STREET
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Quality First

**UNITED STATES
LAUNDRY**Telephone Market
1721Finest Work on Shirts
and Collars

Which was the First Garment in America to Bear the Union Label ?

**Carhartt
Overalls****Made on the Pacific Coast**

JUDGE DAYTON IS DEAD.

Federal Judge Dayton of the Northern District of West Virginia is dead.

During his judgeship deceased attracted wide attention because of his labor injunctions, among the more prominent being the Hitchman case. This decision is now being used by anti-union employers who can call on courts to enforce a contract in which a worker surrenders his lawful right to join a labor organization as the price of securing employment.

The Hitchman Coal and Coke Company of West Virginia forced its employees to sign a contract that they would not join a union while in the employ of the company. When representatives of the United Mine Workers discussed unionism with some of these employees, the unionists were enjoined by Judge Dayton. The Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond reversed this injunction, but it was upheld by the United States Supreme Court by a vote of six to three. The dissenters were Justices Brandeis, Holmes and Clarke. These justices said:

"If it is coercion to threaten to strike unless plaintiff (the company) consents to a closed union shop, it is coercion also to threaten not to give one employment unless the applicant will consent to a closed non-union shop."

The minority held that a discussion of trade unionism between organized workers and Hitchman employees did not constitute a breach of contract. There would be no breach, it was stated, "until the employees both joined the union and failed to withdraw from plaintiff's employ."

NEW DELEGATES.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council the following new delegates were seated: Cooks' Helpers' Union, Robert Wyman; Laundry Wagon Drivers' Union, J. H. Duncan; Steam Fitters' Union, No. 590, Martin McDonough; Elevator Operators' Union, R. J. Donaldson; Hospital Stewards and Nurses' Union, Arthur Walsh.

UNION MEN, ATTENTION

TO SAVE MONEY ON YOUR CAR BUY YOUR ACCESSORIES FROM A HOUSE WITH THE REPUTATION OF SAVING FROM 20 TO 50% ON ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING FOR AN AUTO FROM A COTTER PIN TO A COMPLETE CAR.

COME TO OUR SALESROOM AND GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE PEOPLE WHERE

QUALITY & SERVICE FOR LESS MONEY

is the Slogan. A Bunch of Courteous Salesmen with Good Goods.

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SALESROOM OPEN FROM 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. SATURDAYS TO 9 P. M.

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ONE HUNDRED PER CENT UNION

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

3 Stores

GET YOUR

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**The Kelly Shops
Men's Hats**

UNION MADE

96 THIRD STREET
2670 MISSION STREET
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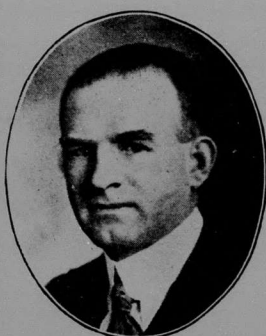
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announcement of the
big

**LABOR SUNDAY
PROGRAM**

September 5th, at

TRINITY CENTER

23d Street, near Mission



BYRON

PARKER

FOR

Superior Judge

Member of
Typographical Union
No. 21

**"EASY TO
PAY THE
STERLING
WAY"**

Everything for the Home

Sterling
FURNITURE COMPANY
BUNSTER & SAXE
1049 MARKET STREET



MOGUL
UNION MADE
Overalls

This ticket, sewed on
MOGUL garments, is a
sign of durable material,
good workmanship and
satisfaction.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING
COMPANY
32 Battery Street
San Francisco, Calif.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

More Wear For The Money

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 6, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m. by President Bonsor.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Cooks' Helpers—Robt. Wyman, vice F. E. Horn. Laundry Wagon Drivers—J. H. Duncan, vice H. H. Washburn. Steam Fitters No. 590—Martin McDonough, vice J. J. Apte.



Garden Facts and Figures

"I love flowers," said a householder, "but I cannot afford to pay a big water bill. What chance have I to cultivate my little garden?"

"An excellent chance," answered the garden expert in our Service Department. He offered the following proof:

Three cubic feet per square yard per month is the most water you should use during this, the growing season. You say your garden space is 70 square yards?

Then your monthly use of garden water should be 3x70, or roughly, 200 cubic feet.

How to measure the water. That's simple.

Suppose you use a half-inch hose with a nozzle. Such a hose delivers about one cubic foot of water a minute.

So you have 200 minutes a month in which to use 200 cubic feet of water. If you play the hose for ten minutes at a time, that gives you twenty waterings a month.

Ten minutes at a time is ample for your garden. And twenty waterings a month are more than ample. Especially if you dig as well as water, and do your sprinkling at sundown.

Follow these directions, and your love of flowers will cost you just 48 cents a month for water.

"Good!" said the householder, "I shall cultivate my little garden."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

Elevator Operators—R. J. Donaldson, vice Christ Brandhorst. Hospital Stewards—Arthur Walsh, vice J. G. Thoma. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From James Giambrino, with reference to conditions on the Hetch-Hetchy job. From the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting that all trade unionists demand the union label when making purchases. From Teachers' Association of San Francisco, with reference to the proposed charter amendment. Announcement of meeting of the Labor Publicity Committee, Saturday evening, Aug. 7th. From the general president of Cigar Makers' Union, acknowledging receipt of all money contributed by affiliated unions of this Council.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale of Pavers' Union. Wage scale of the Typographical Union. From Box Makers' Union, requesting assistance in having the Nucoa Butter Co. place their work in a union box factory. Appeal for financial assistance from the Cereal Workers and Teamsters of Petaluma, Cal. Wage scale of Butchers' Union No. 115.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From the Dubuque Trades and Labor Assembly, requesting moral support and publicity against the A. Y. McDonald Mfg. Co. of Dubuque, Iowa. Minutes of State Federation of Labor. Minutes of the Waterfront Federation.

Referred to Labor Day Committee—From Supervisor McLeran, accepting invitation to cooperate as honorary delegate on the Labor Day Committee.

Resolutions—Submitted by Riggers and Stevedores' Union, extending congratulations to Judge John J. Sullivan, and to the people of the State of California, for the splendid and unqualified vindication of the honest, fearless, loyal and patriotic service of Judge J. J. Sullivan. Moved that the resolution be adopted; carried. The resolution reads:

Whereas, Judge J. J. Sullivan was indicted by the Grand Jury on charges sponsored by the unspeakable Riccardi; and

Whereas, The Attorney-General, U. S. Webb, before Hon. Louis H. Ward of the Superior Court, eloquently presented to said court the fact that it was impossible to convict Judge J. J. Sullivan on the testimony and evidence supporting the indictment, whereupon he moved a dismissal of the charges filed against the Hon. J. J. Sullivan, judge of the Police Court for the City and County of San Francisco; now, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, in regular session assembled, does hereby tender to Judge J. J. Sullivan and his family the heartfelt congratulations of the membership of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union and congratulates the people of San Francisco and the State of California on the splendid and unqualified vindication of the honest, fearless, loyal and patriotic service of Judge J. J. Sullivan.

Report of Unions—Photographic Workers, re-

Phone Market 2139

M. WEINER & SON

FINE TAILORING

The Union Tailor

Also a Complete Line of Ready-to-Wear Suits
3005 16th Street San Francisco, Calif.

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Exposition Auto Supply Co.
TIRES AND ACCESSORIES

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Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

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Furnish your home Friedman's easy way. Their goods are dependable. They treat you right.

**FURNITURE
RUGS
DRAPERIES
HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES**
The Prices Right

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON
Quality Home Outfits on Credit

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street at Twentieth

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CLOTHING

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Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

Savings

(THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK)

Commercial

526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Member of the Federal Reserve System
MISSION BRANCH, Mission and 21st Sts.

Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco
PARK-PRESIDIO DIST. BRANCH, Clement and 7th Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

JUNE 30th, 1920

Assets	\$66,840,376.95
Deposits	63,352,269.17
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,488,107.78
Employees' Pension Fund	330,951.36



At the Big Red Clock
and the Chimes

Sorensen Co.

REPAIRING

The One Price Jewelry Store
Everything Marked in Plain Figures

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

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715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

Store Open 8:30 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturday Included

quested all unionists to refrain from patronizing the Hartsook or Novak Studios. Riggers and Stevedores have gone on record to take action against members who hold membership in the O. B. U.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the request of Grocery Clerks' Union for a boycott on Jung's Delicatessen and Bakery, the matter was referred to the Secretary, for him to report back to committee next Monday evening. Report concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Reported in the matter of the proposed charter amendment relating to the reorganization of the city's school department, your committee recommends that the amendment be indorsed and that the Council assist in whatever may be required to have the amendment submitted by the Board of Supervisors for a vote of the people at the next charter amendment election. In the matter of the proposed ordinance for the closing of stores and work shops on Sunday, committee recommends that the Council use its good offices in having the ordinance introduced and passed in the Board of Supervisors. Committee announced that it will hold a public hearing on August 19th, for the purpose of considering ways and means whereby the city may extend its transportation system, particularly in the Sunset district.

Labor Day Committee—Reported that an All-Labor champion boxingship contest in the afternoon and a grand ball in the evening, both to be held in the Civic Auditorium, with no admission to both events. Report concurred in.

Non-Partisan Political Committee—Brought in a report recommending that the Council adjourn as a Council and immediately re-convene as the American Federation of Labor Non-Partisan Political Committee; concurred in the report.

Receipts—\$523.60. **Expenses**—\$273.74.

Council adjourned at 9:45 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Minutes of Non-Partisan Political Committee.

Immediately upon the adjournment of the San Francisco Labor Council the delegates were called to order by President Bonsor and reconvened as the San Francisco Non-Partisan Political Committee of the American Federation of Labor. The officers of the Council were made the officers of the Political Committee.

Secretary W. A. Granfield of the Non-Partisan Political Campaign Committee submitted the minutes and report of the last meeting of said Campaign Committee, including report of a sub-committee whose recommendations had been adopted by the Campaign Committee. These matters were all read to the general committee, and approved by a series of motions unanimously adopted. The following are the endorsements made of candidates for the State Senate and the Assembly, to be voted on Tuesday, August 31st, 1920:

State Senatorial Districts—

19th District—Grover O'Connor.

21st District—No endorsement.

23rd District—Walter McDonald.

State Assembly Districts—

21st District—Fred C. Hawes.

22nd District—Thos. A. Mitchell.

23rd District—Chas. J. McColgan.

24th District—W. M. Collins.

25th District—No endorsement.

26th District—Wm. J. Kenney.

27th District—No endorsement.

28th District—No endorsement.

29th District—Harry F. Morrison.

30th District—Clarence W. Morris.

31st District—Alfred Rosenshine.

32nd District—Geo. Warren.

33rd District—John Badaracco.

Meeting adjourned.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held August 4, 1920.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President B. A. Brundage, who has returned from the East. All absentees noted.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

Communications—From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting the Label Section's co-operation to agitate for the label, card and button for the Labor Day celebration; referred to the Labor Clarion. From the St. Louis Label Trades Section, minutes of July 9th; filed. From Ely & Bonsor, stating they are ready to give the Label Section newspaper publicity on any of its affairs; filed for reference. From the Campaign Committee on the Increase in Salary, S. F. P. D., D. J. O'Brien, chairman, requesting our endorsement in the form of enclosed resolution; same endorsed unanimously and the resolution returned signed.

Report of Unions—Hatters have new wage scale up; conditions fairly good, but claim there is a laxity in the demand for their union label. Cracker Bakers report that the National Biscuit Co. is still unfair and that Weinstein is making a specialty of them; that there is some difficulty with the California Cracker Co., but expects it to be adjusted soon. Bro. Plato reports that the Label Agent Fund is about exhausted. Pressmen report that the Columbia Theatre is using non-label programs, engineers using non-label printing on the Hetch Hetchy. It was reported that children's shoes can now be bought with the union label. Boxmakers and Sawyers report business good, that the Nucoa Butter Co. was patronizing the Standard Box Co. again. Shoe Clerks and Retail Clerks report progress, also that a shoe store in the Monadnock Building was open at nights, that Weinstein's was on the unfair list. Janitors report that the United Milk Co. was sending out price cards without the union label, that they are negotiating a new wage scale. Glove Workers report they are about 85 per cent organized; business dull, request demand for their label. Gas Workers report no wage increase as yet. Cooks' Helpers report they are organizing the Greek houses. Bill Posters and Billers report that a number of candidates for public office were using quarter card distributed by non-union men; the following were named: Fred C. Gerdes, Arthur A. Chazel, Fred C. Hawes, Chas. W. Godsil and O. M. Goldaracena; that the Catalpa Club, with Frank Brown secretary, was also putting out quarter cards without the Bill Posters' label; that he had been elected first vice-president of their International at the International convention; that conditions were far advanced in the West for the worker. Grocery Clerks report that Jung's Delicatessen and Bakery on 16th street, between Valencia and Guerrero streets, were unfair to them.

Agitation Committee—No meeting; moved and seconded that meeting go in session as a committee of the whole to discuss label agitation; carried. Moved and seconded that a committee be appointed or volunteer to visit union in behalf of the union label, card and button; carried. A general discussion followed as to the best policy to pursue in regard to financing label agitation and keeping the label agent in the field.

Receipts—Dues, \$13.00. **Bills**—Rent, \$8.00; G. J. Plato, \$11.50; W. G. Desepte, \$10.50; Herbert Lane, \$1.00; Donaldson Printing Co., \$17.25; Labor Clarion, \$1.30; E. G. Buehrer, \$1.00; Special Fund, \$25.00.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10:40 p. m. to meet Wednesday, Aug. 18th, 1920.

"You are urged to demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

TO FIGHT O. B. U.

The Riggers and Stevedores' Union has decided to expel from membership any person or persons who have affiliations with the One Big Union or who are in sympathy with the policies of that organization.

This action was taken, it is said, because it has been learned that the One Big Union is alleged to be largely responsible for all the labor troubles on the waterfront, and that the real object of the One Big Union, it is said, is to destroy the American Federation of Labor organizations in San Francisco, beginning with the waterfront unions.

SMOKE UNION MADE CIGARS



All Next Week—Starting Sunday

GREAT FOR THE KIDDIES

SINGER'S MIDGETS

IN THEIR NEW LARGER ACT

GEORGIA CAMPBELL DOOLEY & STOREY

RAYMOND WYLIE & COMPANY

ROY LA PEARL & CO. GONNE & ALBERT

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TOPICS OF THE DAY ORCHESTRA

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(Except Sats., Suns., & Holidays)

MATINEE DAILY—PHONE DOUG. 70

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First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

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We Give and Redeem American Trading
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Godeau Funerals

Made perfect by a generation of professional experience in California by right methods, and because Godeau is

Independent of the Trust

Godeau Funerals are a real saving to the bereaved family.

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BUY FOR LESS

in the Mission



Always Ask For
MISSION ST. MERCHANTS COUPONS
Any Store on Mission Street
Between Sixteenth and Army

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Regent Theatre.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Victory Soda Works, 4241 18th.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.

TYPGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The stated monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, August 15, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting will be called to order promptly at 1 o'clock p. m. The monthly convention of the union should be well attended, for, besides the regular business to be transacted, interesting reports from the newspaper and book and job scale committees are anticipated.

Tommy ("Pi") Hartman, one of No. 21's members now residing at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, left that institution recently on a tour of the East which, it is expected, will require at least two months to cover. Mr. Hartman will visit many cities on the way, stopping first at Kansas City, Mo., for several days to visit relatives. His next stopovers will be Chicago, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, New York City and Albany, where he will attend the I. T. U. convention, now in session. Mr. Hartman was a delegate from No. 21 to the 1876 convention of the I. T. U. Notwithstanding his advanced years, he having passed his seventy-third milestone, Mr. Hartman is enjoying fairly good health, and all his San Francisco friends wish him good luck and a safe journey.

First News From the Front: "Albany, N. Y., 3:30 p. m., August 9, 1920.—Typographical Union, 701 Underwood Building, San Francisco, Cal.: President appoints appeals committee by seventy-six majority. Routine business; adjourned. C. B. CRAWFORD."

James V. Tonkin, who held a number of executive offices in No. 21 before his departure for Los Angeles four years ago, has returned to the city that "knows how" to do the "shimmy" dance, after a vacation of three weeks spent in this vicinity. While in this region Mr. Tonkin divided his time between Petaluma, San Jose and San Francisco. He is engaged in the linotype composition business in Los Angeles, operating a plant that includes nine Mergenthaler and three Monotype machines. Mr. Tonkin was accompanied by his family while on his northern trip.

Harry T. Gravitt of Petaluma was a week-end visitor in San Francisco. Mr. Gravitt is a typo of the old school, being well known among the craft from Maine to California and from New Orleans to Seattle. Several old-fashioned "sessions" in the assembly room of the union were among the enjoyable features of Mr. Gravitt's visit. He returned to Petaluma Tuesday.

Reduced to simple terms, the presidential race this year is between two printers to see who shall preside at the "pi" counter.—Kansas City Star.

James B. Miller, a member of the book and job scale committee, and who may be reached during office hours by ringing up the Phillips & Van Orden Chapel, is vacationing this week at the Geysers in Lake County. Mr. Miller is taking advantage of this opportunity to renew his acquaintance with his family, members of which he has seen little since enlisting in the service of the b. and j. scale com.

Information has been received in this city by friends of M. A. Donahue ("New York Mike"), an old-timer, well-known typo and coast-to-coast traveler, that he has reached Colorado Springs on his Eastern journey. Mr. Donahue has a brother, Edward Donahue, manager of the Iron Springs Pavilion, one of the pretty scenic places in the Pike's Peak region, with whom he will visit a month before continuing eastward. The ultimate goal of Mr. Donahue's present trip is London. He will touch New York en route. This will make the ninth time that he has crossed the Atlantic Ocean.

J. B. Corgett of the Atthowe Chapel is en-



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2352 MISSION ST.
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Marten B. Joost W. W. Joost
Joost Hardware Co., Inc.
The Mission Tool Store—Hardware, Tools,
Paints and Oils, Sporting and Household
Goods—Automobile Accessories, Tires.
3043-3045 16th St. Phone Market 5740
Near Mission SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

BEST QUALITY OF MEAT AT THE
EMPIRE MARKET
2374 MISSION STREET

Near Twentieth Street SAN FRANCISCO

SHOES **THE HUB** SHOES
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
3047 16th St., Near Valencia

MISSION DAIRY LUNCH
HOME MADE PIES
HOME COOKING
UNION HOUSE Corner 16th at Valencia

PHONE WEST 793
SAN FRANCISCO LAUNDRY
SOCKS DARNED

KEYSTONE CREAMERY
HIGH GRADE DAIRY PRODUCTS
AT REASONABLE PRICES
TRY US!
2002 Mission St. Near 16th Street 2768 Mission St. Near 24th Street

joying a two week's visit with his mother in Santa Barbara.

Jesse Lawrence, M.-O., has resumed an indeterminate engagement in the Knight-Counihan office after a ten days' breathing spell in Eureka.

Typographical Union of Stockton has entered into an agreement with the newspaper publishers of that city establishing a new scale which will go into effect October 1, 1920. The rate for day men will be \$8, for night men \$8.50. A conference is to be held soon with the employing commercial printers for the settlement of the wage scale in book and job shops on the zone basis.

F. A. Stender of the Knight-Counihan Company has returned from a two weeks' outing at Lake Tahoe. Mr. Stender had the pleasure of the company of his family on the trip, which was made by automobile.

George H. Knell, second vice-president of No. 21, is still absent from his post of duty in the Daily Commercial News office. He is dividing his time between explorations of attractive spots in the incomparable Golden Gate Park, Lake Merced, Mount Davidson, Twin Peaks and other points not far distant from his base of operations and attention to the arduous work imposed upon him through membership on the newspaper scale committee.

Harvey Garman, former member of Denver Typographical Union, quite well known in San Francisco, and who has been living in Los Angeles for some time, is suffering with an attack of Bright's disease, according to advices from Denver.

Information is contained in a letter from Delegate Eugene Donovan written in Chicago, while he was en route to Albany, that "Deacon" Campbell, E. R. Hess, Ed Fanning, "Judge" Wiley Galloway, "Bud" Brown and Charles Babb are holding forth on the Chicago Examiner. Harry Cunningham is job foreman in the printing plant of Sears-Roebuck Company. Mr. Hess is studying dentistry, while the "Judge" is cramming a four-year course into three at a law college. That's all good news, and we're mighty glad to get it, but there's something that's interesting, too: "Jimmy Golden's wife has had a little Golden link added to the family chain, so Jim's a mighty proud father." Boy or girl, Jim?

Frank Cereghino is back from a two weeks' vacation in Lake County. He held all the fellows in the Knight-Counihan Chapel in open-mouthed amazement while listening to a minutely detailed narration of his capture of a 75-pound eel in Tobasco Creek until he reached the point where he had to explain that the snagging of the slippery one was only temporary, when all the intense interest was dispelled and the fun was "off."

Latest bulletin from the scene of action: "Albany, N. Y., August 12, 11:34 a. m.—Typographical Union, 701 Underwood Building, San Francisco: Referendum will vote on pay of ten thousand yearly to president and secretary. Quebec gets next convention.

"C. B. CRAWFORD."

ALWAYS MAKE THIS YOUR GOLDEN RULE:

"Don't Dance to 'Scab' Music"

AN INJURY TO ONE IS THE CONCERN OF ALL

Whenever music is required in your social or fraternal organizations or at any other time or place, always insist on having

UNION MUSICIANS

WE MUST HELP EACH OTHER

MUSICIANS' UNION No. 6, 68 HAIGHT STREET

Pragers
Market and Jones Sts

HEADQUARTERS FOR
OVERALLS and WORK SHIRTS



THE MISSION BANK

Member Federal Reserve System

Sixteenth Street and Julian Avenue

Money sent to all parts of Europe.

Telephone or call and get our rates.

We issue American Relief Administration food drafts without charge.

BENDER SHOE CO.

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412 MISSION ST.
Near 20th Street

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Phone Mission 9409

Telephone Mission 6260

REHFELD BROTHERS

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING
HATS AND FURNISHINGS

2644 Mission Street
Between 22nd and 23rd

SAN FRANCISCO

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

FOR HEALTH

FOR SALE AT ALL GROCERS

JOINT ACCOUNTS

This Bank will open accounts in the name of two individuals, for instance, man and wife, either of whom may deposit money for, or draw against the account.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Savings and Commercial Depts.

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

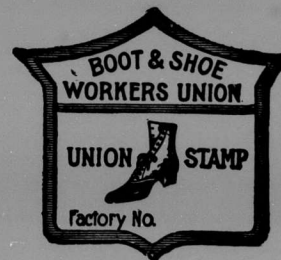
Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our
Voluntary Arbitration Contract



OUR STAMP INSURES:

Peaceful Collective Bargaining
Forbids Both Strikes and Lockouts
Disputes Settled by Arbitration
Steady Employment and Skilled Workmanship
Prompt Deliveries to Dealers and Public
Peace and Success to Workers and Employers
Prosperity of Shoe Making Communities

As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 6 O'CLOCK

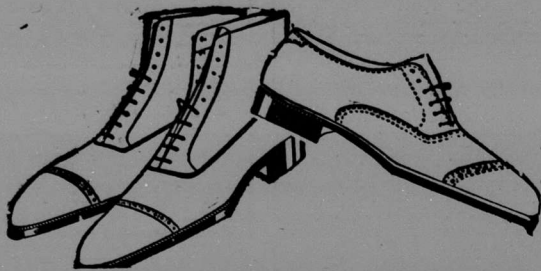
Men's Shoe Sale

SHOES OF QUALITY---RIGHTLY STYLED---AT WONDERFUL SAVING PRICES

Mahogany
brown calf lace
shoes—English
toes.

Ko-Ko brown
calf button shoes
—English and
Custom toes.

\$5.90
SALE PRICE



Lace and Button Shoes and Lace Oxfords

Mahogany
brown calf lace
Oxfords—
English toes.

Black gun-metal
Blucher lace Ox-
fords—Custom
toes.

\$5.90
SALE PRICE

SEE
OUR
WINDOWS

Philadelphia Shoe Co

SEE
OUR
WINDOWS

825 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.
OAKLAND

CASEY HOME AGAIN.

Michael Casey, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, has returned to San Francisco from Bakersfield, where he spent a few days in the interest of the organization which he represents.

TEAMSTERS GET INCREASE.

An increase of 50 cents a day in wages of teamsters is provided for in an agreement reached between the Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 and the Draymen's Association of San Francisco, which became effective this week. This gives the teamsters a wage ranging from \$5 to \$7.50 per day. The new agreement makes no change in hours of labor or working conditions.

STEREOTYPERS GAIN.

Stereotypers employed on newspapers in Fall River, Mass., have raised wages \$10 a week. The new rates are: Foreman, \$40 a week; journeymen, \$36.

A new wage agreement established by Stereotypers' Union No. 98 of Houston, Tex., calls for \$49 a week for foremen; \$45 for assistant foremen, and \$7 per day or night for journeymen. The old scale was \$40 for foremen and \$6 for journeymen.

IN LOS ANGELES.

J. Weinberger, secretary of the Waiters' Union of San Francisco, is in Los Angeles for a week representing the International Union in a campaign of organization among the waiters of the southern city.

PHOTOGRAPHIC WORKERS.

The Photographic Workers' Union, through the San Francisco Labor Council, is appealing to all trade unionists to patronize only union firms when placing orders for photographs. The unions says that all but two large firms in San Francisco are unionized.

CULINARY WORKERS WIN STRIKE.

Arbitration ended a recent strike of culinary workers in Fresno that tied up most of the eating places in that city for a short period. According to information reaching this city, an increase of wages was granted all culinary workers, from chef to dishwasher, under the terms of the arbitration settlement.

THE GRAND JURY.

Two trade unionists, William P. McCabe and James R. Hopkins, have been appointed as members of the newly empaneled grand jury. Mr. McCabe is superintendent of the Labor Temple and Mr. Hopkins is business agent of the Painters' Union.

ORPHEUM.

An unusual vaudeville bill, headed by Singer's Midgets in their new enlarged act of ten scenes and one hour's duration, is the Orpheum attraction slated to open Sunday afternoon. The bill for its general interest and special appeal is one which will strike a happy response in the interest of youngsters as well as their more blasé grown-ups. Thirty tiny men and women, 20 ponies, three midget elephants, 15 hunting dogs, numerous other animals and three carloads of scenic and electrical effects, now are included in Singer's Midgets' newest vaudeville presentation. Every variety of entertainment from the wild west ring to the fashion forum will be delineated by these remarkable vestpocket personages, it is declared. As artists, they qualify, regardless of their minuteness, which actually adds a refreshing air of novelty to their performances. Throughout the Orpheum circuit up to this point, the act has been a matter of new records in winning enthusiastic receptions from audiences, is the report received in advance at the local Orpheum. Orpheum managers in the cities the act has played assert it to be an attraction which could have played indefinitely, week after week, at their theatres, to satiate their patrons' appetites. An interesting bill accompanies the Midgets. Georgia Campbell and the team, Dooley and Storey, both of this week, further augment the approaching Orpheum offering. Newcomers will be Raymond Wylie and Company in "The Futuristic Jail-Bird" Roy La Pearl, the noted aerialist, with his company; "Sassy" Lillian Conne and Bert Albert, depicting old-time school days; Misses Shaw and Campbell in an artistic musical act; and Will and Harold Browne, who create "rag pictures" of extreme beauty from stray bits of cloth. Topics of the Day and Orpheum Orchestra are standard features, always found at the Orpheum.

UNFAIR PRODUCTS.

Dubuque, Iowa, July 19, 1920.

To All Central Labor Bodies and Local Unions.

Greeting: Pursuant to the present tendency of capital to declare for the open (or non-union) shop condition for our workers through the Chambers of Commerce, our employers are making an attempt to carry on this program.

At this particular time the brunt of the burden has fallen to the lot of the Iron and Brass Molders in our city who have been out for the past seven months in some cases and for the past six weeks in the large shops.

Our central body at its last meeting was compelled to place the A. Y. McDonald Mfg. Co. on the non-patronize list as being unfair. This company is a large manufacturer of plumbing supplies and accessories as well as pumps and small engine parts.

Your co-operation, moral support and a full publicity of this action is asked for together with proper committees to ascertain and request the firms handling these unfair products not to handle them. (Plumbers in particular.)

Fraternally,

DUBUQUE TRADES AND LABOR
CONGRESS,

Edward Schrempf, President; J. N. Krah, Secretary, 2108 Couler Ave.

URGE USE OF LABEL.

In a circular letter issued by the Label Section, trade unionists are urged to demand the union label on all articles when making purchases and to also insist that they be served by clerks wearing the union button or carrying the union card.

Local unions are also requested to render financial assistance to the Label Section in order that it may enlarge the scope of its work.

FRANK MILLER ILL.

Frank Miller, secretary of the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council and member of the Pattern Makers' Union, is seriously ill at his home in this city.

Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

UNION



SHOP

HERMAN THE TAILOR

1104 Market Street

11 McAllister Street